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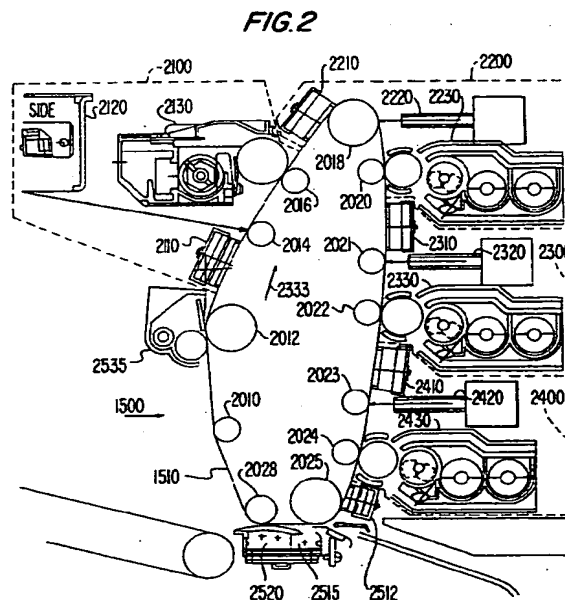
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(54) **System and method for operating a multitone imaging apparatus.**

(57) A multicolor imaging device is described, which is capable of operating at higher than normal speeds when a full range of colors is not required. The imaging device includes four station groups (2100,2200,2300,2400) each having a charge scorotron (2110,2210,2310,2410), a light source (2120,2220,2320,2420) for exposing a photoconductive belt (1510) to a color signal, and a toner developer (2130,2230,2330,2430). When a color of a particular station is not required, the light source for that station is disabled and the charge scorotron of that station is enabled to allow a higher charging rate for the required colors, thereby allowing the belt to be propelled at a higher speed.



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The present invention relates to multitone imaging apparatus, and more particularly to apparatus having a photoreceptor and multiple units for depositing charge on the photoreceptor.

A typical image printer may employ a latent development system having a photoconductive surface and a charging unit for depositing charge on the photoconductive surface. After being charged by the charging unit, the photoconductor surface is selectively exposed to a light pattern to selectively discharge the photoconductive surface, thereby producing a pattern of charge corresponding to an image. Subsequently, the photoconductive surface is exposed to charged toner, which adheres to charged portions of the photoconductor surface.

When a printer is compact, the various parts of the printer tend to have a reduced size. Generally, reducing the size of the charging unit results in the charging unit being capable of depositing less charge per unit time. Reduced charge per unit time results in reduced image quality or in reduced printing speed.

It is an object of the present invention to enable an improved trade-off between printing speed and image quality to be achieved in an image processing apparatus.

The present invention provides, an imaging apparatus comprises a photoreceptor; a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation; means for moving the photoreceptor relative to the plurality of stations; and means for selecting a station group and for disabling the exposing means in the selected station group and concurrently enabling the charge depositing means in the selected station group

The present invention further provides an imaging apparatus comprising a photoreceptor; a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation; means for operating in one of a first mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of each station group to deposit charge at a common polarity, enabling the exposing means in a one of the station groups, enabling the exposing means in another one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a first speed relative to the plurality of stations, and a second mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of each station group to deposit charge at the common polarity, disabling the exposing means in the one of the station groups, enabling the exposing means in the other one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a speed higher than the first speed relative to the plurality of stations.

The present invention also provides an imaging apparatus comprising a photoreceptor; a plurality of

station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation; means for operating in one of a first mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of the one of the station groups to deposit charge of a first polarity at a first rate, enabling the exposing means in the one of the station groups, enabling the depositing means of the other one of the station groups to deposit charge of the first polarity at a second rate, enabling the exposing means in the other one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a first speed relative to the plurality of stations, and a second mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of the one of the station groups to deposit charge of the first polarity at substantially the first rate, disabling the exposing means in the one of the station groups, enabling the depositing means of the other one of the station groups to deposit charge of the first polarity at substantially the second rate, enabling the exposing means in the other one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a speed higher than the first speed relative to the plurality of stations.

The plurality of station groups may include a first station group; a second station group, opposed to the first station group through the photoreceptor.

The photoreceptor may be a flexible belt.

According to another aspect, the current invention provides, in an imaging apparatus having a photoreceptor, a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, and exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation, a method of operating the imaging apparatus comprising the steps of moving the photoreceptor relative to the plurality of stations; and selecting a station group and disabling the exposing means in the selected station group and concurrently enabling the charge depositing means in the selected station group.

The present invention further provides a method of operating an imaging apparatus having a photoreceptor, and a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, and exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation, the method comprising the step of operating in one of a first mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of each station group to deposit charge at a common polarity, enabling the exposing means in a one of the station groups, enabling the exposing means in another one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a first speed relative to the plurality of stations, and a second mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of each station group to deposit charge at the common polarity, disabling the exposing means in the one of the

station groups, enabling the exposing means in the other one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a speed higher than the first speed relative to the plurality of stations.

The present invention also provides a method of operating an imaging apparatus having a photoreceptor, and a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, and exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation, the method comprising the step of operating in one of a first mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of a one of the station groups to deposit charge of a first polarity at a first rate, enabling the exposing means in the one of the station groups, enabling the depositing means of another one of the station groups to deposit charge of the first polarity at a second rate, enabling the exposing means in the other one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a first speed relative to the plurality of stations, and a second mode for concurrently enabling the depositing means of the one of the station groups to deposit charge of the first polarity at substantially the first rate, disabling the exposing means in the one of the station groups, enabling the depositing means of the other one of the station groups to deposit charge of the first polarity at substantially the second rate, enabling the exposing means in the other one of the station groups, and moving the photoreceptor at a speed higher than the first speed relative to the plurality of stations.

The accompanying drawings illustrate, by way of example only, one embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is largely schematic side elevation of a copier;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragment of components shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing functional elements of the copier; and

Fig. 4 is a chart illustrating operating modes of the copier.

Fig. 1 shows a copier 1000 that has a height of 940 mm.

In operation of copier 1000, an input scanner 1220 scans an original document on platen 1210, to produce a latent image on a photoreceptor belt 1510 in photoreceptor assembly 1500, to be described in more detail below. A sheet of paper from one of several paper trays 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140 contacts belt 1510 so that a pattern of toner on belt 1510 is attracted to the paper. A vacuum transport 1125 transports the paper to a fuser 1132, which permanently affixes the toner to the paper with heat and pressure. The paper then advances out of copier 1000, or to a paper tray 1130 allowing the paper to return to belt 1510 for printing an image on an opposite side of the paper.

A controller 1350 controls photoreceptor assembly

1500 as described in more detail below.

Fig. 2 shows photoreceptor subassembly 1500 in more detail. Belt 1510 is entrained around rollers 2010-2028. Roller 2028 is rotated by a motor coupled to the roller by suitable means such as a belt drive (not shown). Roller 2028 advances belt 1510 in the direction of arrow 2333 through various processing stations disposed around the movement path of belt 1510. The preferred copier 1000 includes four groups of stations for printing in four colors, e.g., cyan, magenta, yellow and black. A station group 2100 includes charge scorotron 2110 having a single row of charge pins, a raster output scanning (ROS) laser assembly 2120, and a toner developer 2130. Developer 2130 employs a development system in which toner may transfer from the developer to belt 1510, without developer 2130 contacting belt 1510.

Another station group 2200 includes a scorotron 2210, a LED assembly 2220, and a developer 2230. A third station group 2300 includes a scorotron 2310, a LED assembly 2320, and a developer 2330. A fourth station group 2400 includes a scorotron 2410, a LED assembly 2420, and a developer 2430. LED assemblies 2220, 2320, and 2420 include a bar of LEDs arranged in a longitudinal configuration. Developers 2230, 2330 and 2430 are "scavangeless," meaning that developers 2230, 2330 and 2430 do not remove toner that may already be present on belt 1510.

Thus, copier 1000 includes a first station group 2100; a second station group 2200, located downstream from the first station group; a third station group 2300, located downstream from the second station group; and a fourth station group 2400, located downstream from the third station group.

Developer 2430 may contain black toner, while developers 2130, 2230 and 2330 may contain cyan toner, magenta toner and yellow toner, respectively.

Fig. 3 shows control architecture for copier 1000. Controller 1350 includes a general purpose processor, software, and circuitry for interfacing with variable speed photoreceptor drive motor 3070, which is mechanically coupled to belt 1510. Controller 1350 causes belt 1510 to be driven at various speeds, depending on the number of basic colors employed in the copy process, as described in more detail below.

Controller 1350 also controls variable speed main drive motor 3020, which is mechanically coupled to developer 2130 through clutch 3030, to developer 2230 through clutch 3040, to developer 2330 through clutch 3050, and to developer 2430 through clutch 3060. Controller 1350 can selectively disable a developer, such as developer 2330 by disengaging clutch 3050.

The operation of copier 1000 to print four tones will now be described. Scanner 1220 acquires an image that is subsequently decoded into four basic color signals. A first one of the color signals is used to drive ROS laser 2120, a second one of the color signals is

used to drive LED assembly 2220, a third color signal is used to drive LED assembly 2320, and a fourth color signal is used to drive LED assembly 2420.

Station group 2100 selectively deposits cyan toner on belt 1510. More specifically, a certain area of the belt 1510 passes by scorotron 2110 to charge belt 1510 to a relatively high, substantially uniform potential. Next, the area of the belt 1510 passes by ROS laser assembly 2120 to selectively expose the area of the belt 1510 to a pattern of light, thereby producing an electrostatic latent image. Next, the area of the belt passes developer 2130 to deposit cyan toner on charged areas of the belt.

The processing by station groups 2200, 2300 and 2400 is similar to the processing of station group 2100, described above, except that station groups 2200, 2300, and 2400 employ LED bar assemblies instead of an ROS laser to selectively expose belt 1510 to light.

After passing developer 2430, the area of belt 1510 is exposed to a pre-transfer scorotron 2512 to reduce the attraction between belt 1510 and the toner that was deposited by developers 2130, 2230, 2330 and 2430. Transfer scorotron 2515 charges a sheet of paper to an appropriate magnitude and polarity so that the paper is tacked to belt 1510 and the toner attracted from belt 1510 to the paper. Subsequently, detack scorotron 2520 charges the paper to an opposite polarity to detack the paper from belt 1510. The paper is then advanced to fuser 1132, which permanently affixes the toner to the copy sheet with heat and pressure.

Blade/brush cleaner 2535 removes toner remaining on belt 1510 after the paper is detacked from belt 1510.

The operation of copier 1000 to print with only one tone, black, will now be described. Controller 1350 fully enables one of the station groups and partially enables the other threestation groups. More specifically, controller 1350 enables scorotron 2410 LED assembly 2420, and developer 2430, of station group 2400. Controller 1350 disables developers 2130, 2230 and 2330 by disengaging clutches 3030, 3040 and 3050, respectively; and disables ROS laser 2120, LED assembly 2220 and LED assembly 2320. Controller 1350 enables scorotrons belonging to the station groups of the disabled developers, scorotrons 2110, 2210 and 2310.

Thus, controller 1350 operates to concurrently select the first, second and third station groups, and to disable the developers and exposing elements in the selected groups.

In this single tone print mode, four times the effective charge deposition rate can be achieved, as compared to the four tone printing mode. This higher charge deposition rate allows controller 1510 to cause belt 1510 to be propelled at a higher speed. For example, if the speed of belt 1510 in the four tone

mode is 2.5 inches per second, or 10 color prints per minute, in the single tone mode only mode the speed of belt 1510 may be 10 inches per second, allowing 40 single tone prints per minute.

Thus, controller 1350 operates to move belt 1510 at a first speed when controller 1350 selects one of the station groups to disable the developer in the selected station group, and operates to move belt 1510 at a speed lower than the first speed when controller 1510 does not operate to disable a developer.

Alternatively, to print in two tones, station groups 2100 and 2300 may be partially enabled, by enabling scorotrons 2110 and 2310. In this two tone mode, station groups 2200 and 2400 are fully enabled.

Fig. 4 is a chart summarizing the three operating modes of copier 1000. As shown in Fig. 4, when four types of toner, black plus three colors, are employed in the printing process, all four station groups operate to charge belt 1510, expose photoreceptor belt 1510 to light, and develop photoreceptor belt 1510 by depositing toner. When two toners, black plus one color are employed in the print process, all four station groups operate to charge belt 1510, while only two station groups operate to expose and develop belt 1510. When only one tone is employed in the print process, all four station groups operate to charge belt 1510, while only one station group operates to expose and develop photoreceptor belt 1510.

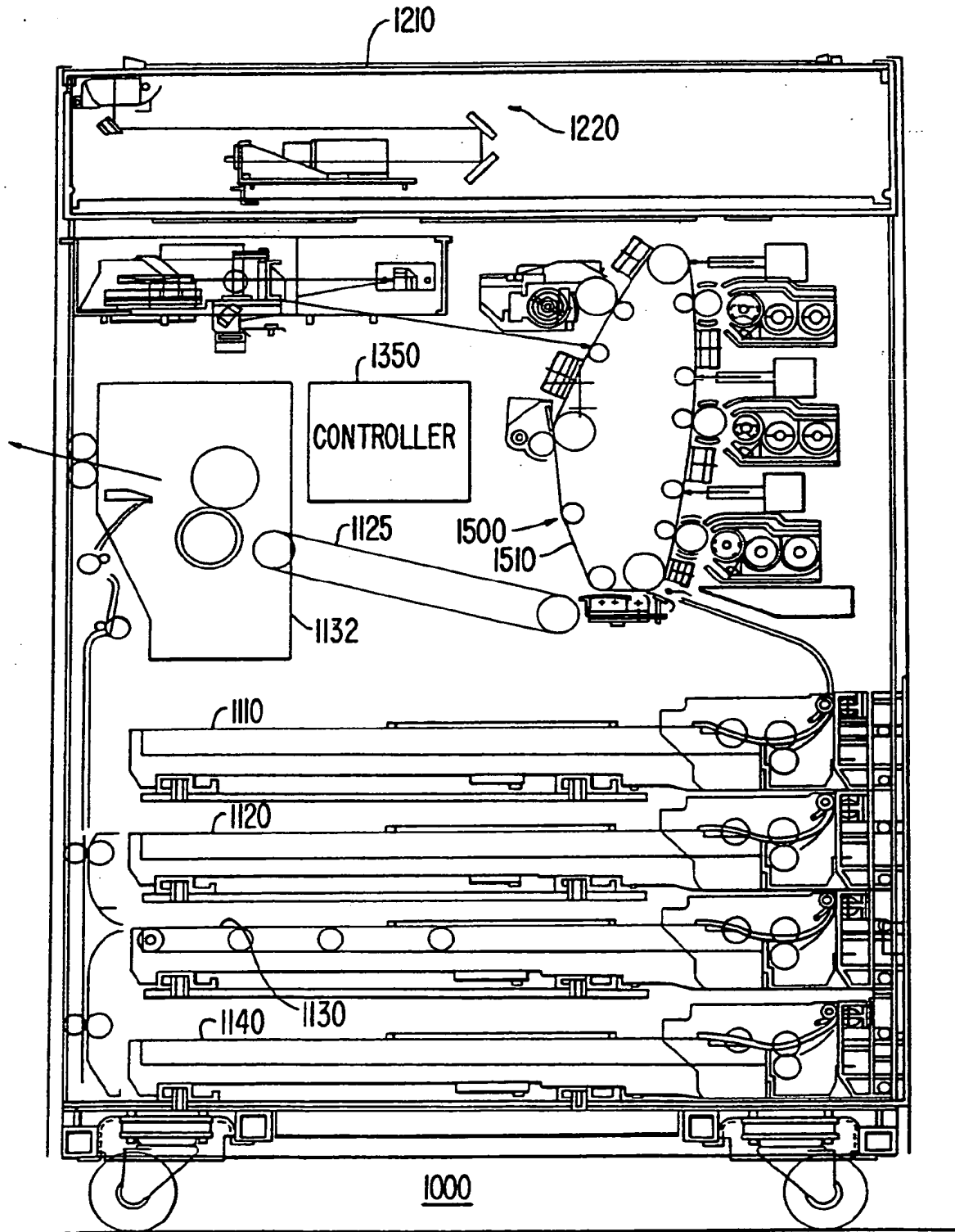
Thus, higher printing speeds may be obtained when only a limited number of tones are employed in the print process.

## Claims

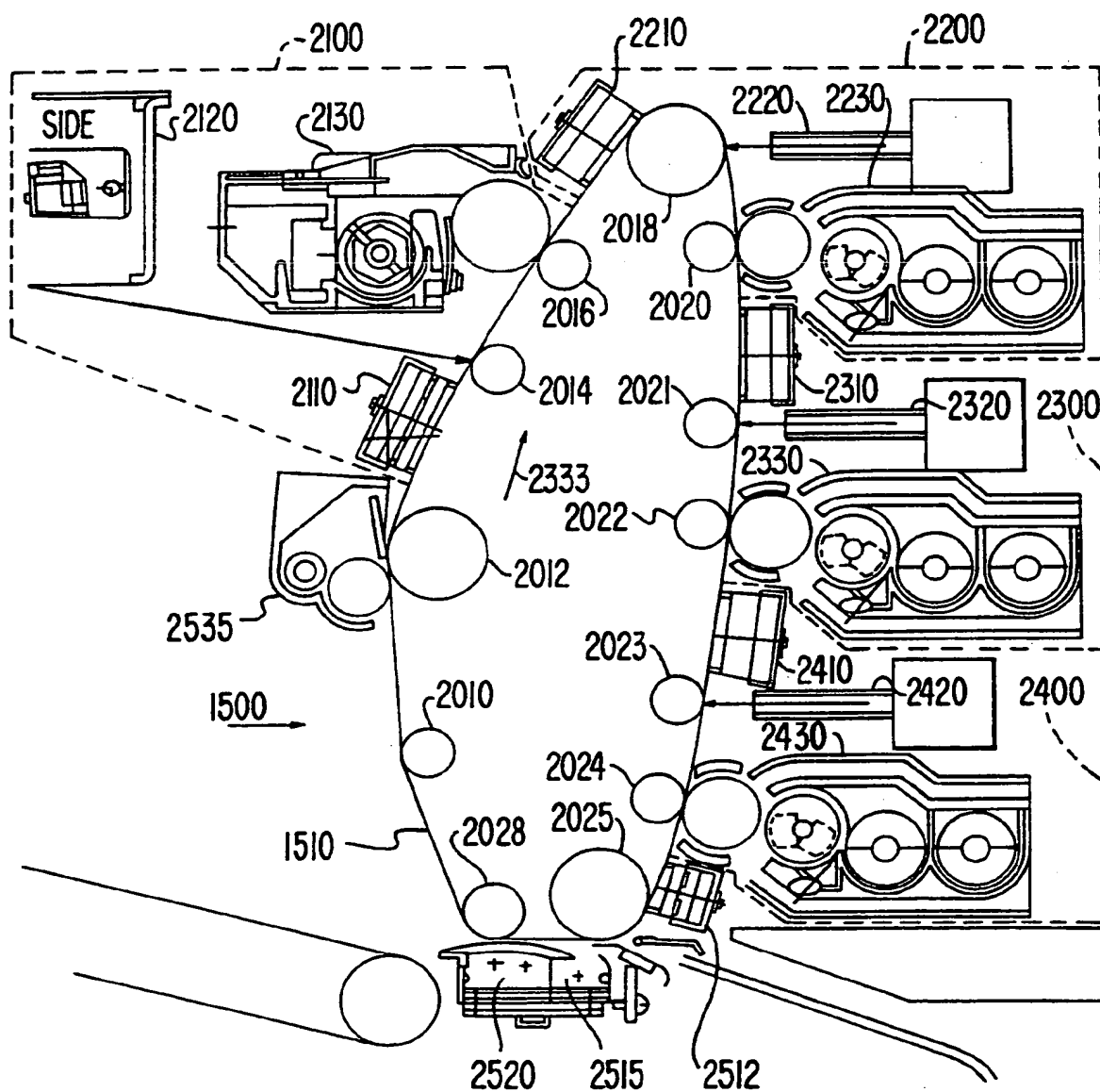
1. An imaging apparatus comprising:
  - a photoreceptor;
  - a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation;
  - means for moving the photoreceptor relative to the plurality of stations; and
  - means operable to select a station group to disable the exposing means and concurrently to enable the charge depositing means in the selected station group.
2. An imaging apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the moving means includes
  - means for moving the photoreceptor at a first speed when the selecting means is operative; and
  - means for moving the photoreceptor at a speed lower than the first speed when the selecting means is inoperative.

3. An imaging apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the plurality of station groups includes
  - a first station group;
  - a second station group, located downstream from the first station group;
  - a third station group, located downstream from the second station group; and
  - a fourth station group, located downstream from the third station group, wherein the selecting means is operable to select concurrently the first, second and third station groups.
4. An imaging apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the plurality of station groups includes a first station group;
  - a second station group, located downstream from the first station group;
  - a third station group, located downstream from the second station group; and
  - a fourth station group, located downstream from the third station group, and
 wherein the selecting means is operable to select concurrently the first and third station groups.
5. An imaging apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein each station groups further includes
  - toner depositing means for depositing toner onto the photoreceptor, each toner depositing means including a respective toner supply.
6. A method of producing images using an imaging apparatus having a photoreceptor, and a plurality of station groups, each station group including charge depositing means for depositing charge on the photoreceptor, and exposing means for selectively exposing the photoreceptor to radiation, the method comprising the steps of:
  - moving the photoreceptor relative to the plurality of stations; and
  - selecting a station group to disable the exposing means and concurrently to enable the charge depositing means in the selected station group.
7. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the moving step includes the steps of
  - moving the photoreceptor at a first speed when no station group is selected; and
  - moving the photoreceptor at a speed lower than the first speed when a station group is selected.
8. A method as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the plurality of station groups includes a first station group, a second station group, located downstream from the first station group, a third station group, located downstream from the second station group, and a fourth station group, located downstream from the third station group, wherein the selecting step includes the step of concurrently selecting the first, second and third station groups.
9. A method as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the plurality of station groups includes a first station group, a second station group, located downstream from the first station group, a third station group, located downstream from the second station group, and a fourth station group, located downstream from the third station group, wherein the selecting step includes the step of concurrently selecting the first and third station groups.
10. A method as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 9, wherein each station groups further includes toner depositing means for depositing toner onto the photoreceptor, each toner depositing means including a respective toner supply, and the selecting step includes the step of disabling the toner depositing means in the selected station group.

**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 2**



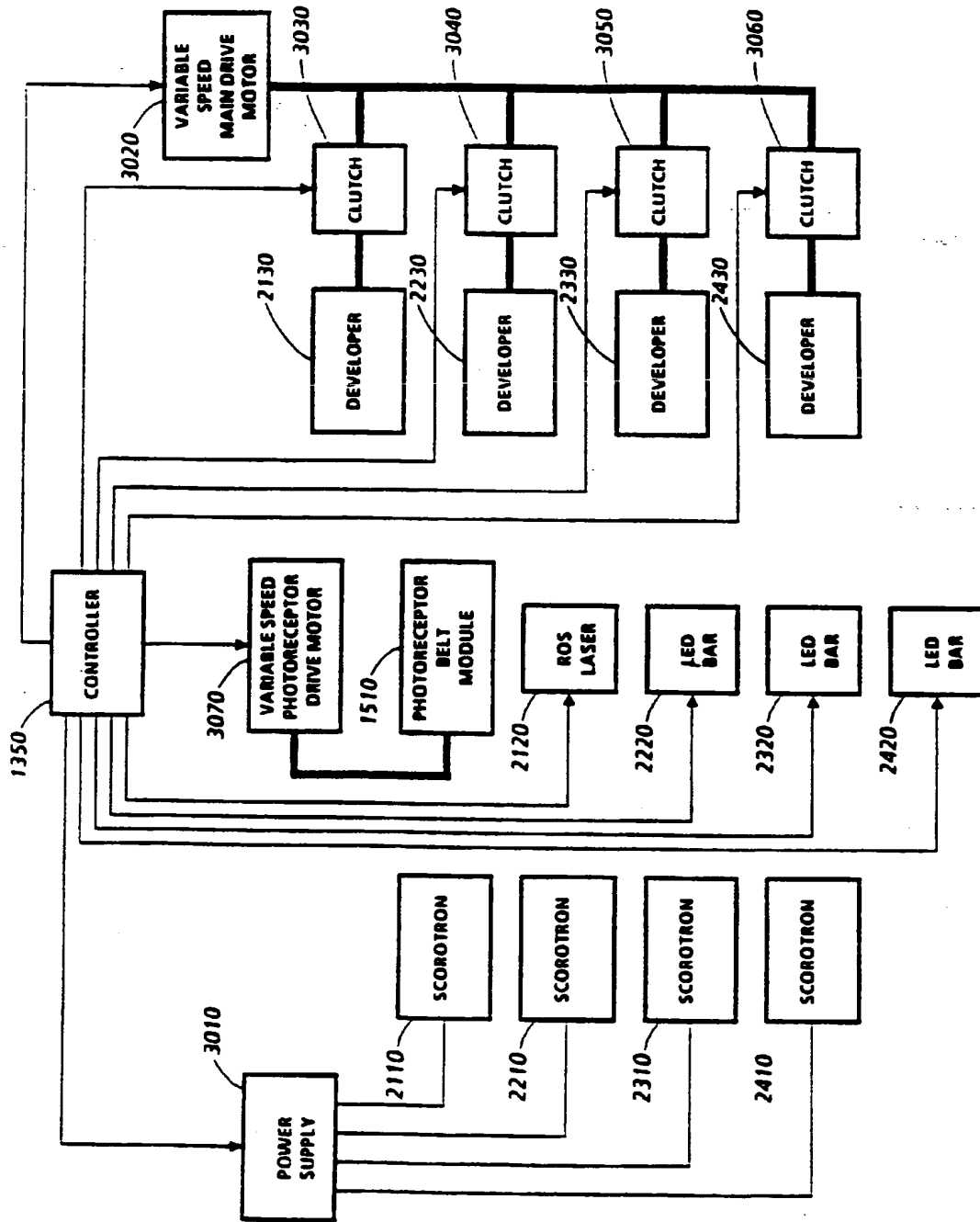


Fig. 3



PROCESS SPEED / STATION GROUP FUNCTION CHART

PRINT OUTPUT	PROCESS SPEED	STATION GROUP COLOR 1	STATION GROUP COLOR 2	STATION GROUP COLOR 3	STATION GROUP BLACK
BLACK ONLY	X EXAMPLE: 10"/SEC.	CHARGE	CHARGE	CHARGE	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP
BLACK + 1 COLOR	X/2 EXAMPLE: 5"/SEC.	CHARGE	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP	CHARGE	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP
BLACK + 3 COLORS	X/4 EXAMPLE: 2.5"/SEC.	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP	CHARGE EXPOSE DEVELOP

Fig. 4

1880

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1885



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European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



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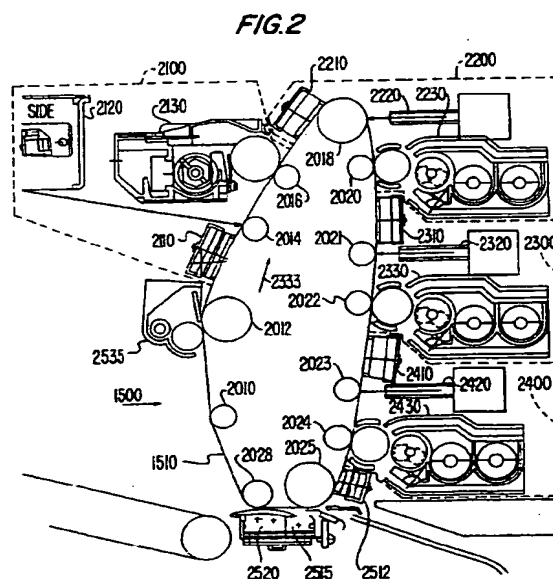
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European Patent  
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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 93 30 9684

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 013 no. 303 (P-896) ,12 July 1989 & JP-A-01 078267 (SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD) 23 March 1989, * abstract *	1,2,5-7, 10	G03G15/01
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 010 no. 093 (P-445) ,10 April 1986 & JP-A-60 229052 (TOSHIBA KK) 14 November 1985, * abstract *	1,2,5-7, 10	
A	DE-A-24 46 238 (AGFA GEVAERT AG) 8 April 1976 * claims 1,2; figures 1,2 *	1,2,5-7, 10	
A	US-A-4 952 978 (UEDA SHIGENORI ET AL) 28 August 1990 * abstract; claims; figures *	1,2,5,6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			G03G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>13 July 1995</b>	Examiner <b>Lipp, G</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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